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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1873. NO. 197.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWS PAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

MODOC INDIAN WAR.

Reconnoitering Party of Soldiers Drawn Into a Trap and Surrounded.

Terribly Fatal Cross Fire from the Savages.

FULL DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

Forty-nine of a Command of Sixty-nine Killed and Wounded.

Other Indians on the War Path.

The Settlers Greatly Alarmed and Arming.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A courier just arrived reports another terrible fight with the Modocs, in which nineteen of our men were killed, including Captain Thomas, Lieutenant Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, Lieutenant Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, and twenty-three wounded, including Lieutenant Harris, of the Fourth Artillery, and others who are missing.

THE PARTICULARS.

LAVA BEDS, April 26.—A reconnoissance composed of Battery K and A of the Fourth Artillery, and Company B of the Twelfth Infantry, left camp at this morning, proceeding in the direction known to lead to the present Modoc stronghold. Captain T. Thomas of the Fourth Artillery being in command, a dozen or so Warm Springs Indians were expected to co-operate with Capt. Thomas's left. The troops having formed a line of skirmishers, advanced without molestation until they arrived at the foot of the south end of the lava beds, having left the camp, while against the camp that no Indians could be found. On reaching the bluff the Modocs opened a severe fire, causing the troops to seek such shelter as they could find in the crevices and chasms, and, so far as known, no one was killed. The first position became untenable, owing to the fact that the fire obtained both a cross and enfilading fire, and so extended that no one was safe. The troops, after retiring, seven others K. F., only two of the wounded could go to camp. Nine of the wounded, including Lieutenant Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, but sought safety in a crevice, which was particularly open to the Indian fire. Grave doubts exist of their ultimate safety.

CREDIT TO THE KILLED—LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

So much as information was received at headquarters relative to the peril of the reconnoitering troops, and was at once pushed forward to their rescue, four companies being ordered out—two of cavalry from the camp and two from Col. Mason's. Stretchers for conveying the wounded were forwarded; these latter are returning just now, without having achieved the object for which they were intended. Poor Fellows, a bitter cold night at least is before them. It is barely possible, from the character of the enemy to contend, that some of them no longer needed cold or heat. Their comrades, who from some cause are coming into camp, show plainly the deep anguish their heartache sorrow. They bear for them, but their sympathies in the wounded, so far as can be learned just now, are First sergeant Clinton, Company K, Fourth Infantry; private John H. Griffin, Battery B, Fourth Artillery, twice; private John Lynch, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, severe death; private Joseph Haughton, Battery K, Fourth Artillery; private William Mc-Kenzie, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, twice; private Michael Wallace, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, severe head; private Joseph Broderick, Battery A, Fourth Artillery; private Joseph Wagner, Battery A, Fourth Artillery, severe; private Joseph Wright, Twelfth Infantry, reported as dangerously wounded; Lieutenant Harris, Fourth Artillery, struck by a spent ball, but not injured much.

WORSE THAN FIRST REPORTED.

April 27, 5:30 A. M.—A dispatch received from Col. Green, of the First Cavalry, who went out with reinforcements yesterday morning, shows the situation to have been much more complicate and terribly fatal than was at first supposed. The dispatch also states that Capt. Thomas and Lieut. A. K. Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, are killed. Lieut. Harris, of the Fourth Artillery, is badly, perhaps mortally, wounded, and Lieut. Cranston, also of the Fourth Artillery, is missing. A full list of the killed and wounded cannot now be obtained, but it is known that private Ward, of Battery K, and Packer Collins, of Company B, Twelfth Infantry, are killed; also, privates Boyle, of Company B, Twelfth Infantry, and one other man of the same company. It is supposed the Modocs burned the bodies of the two latter.

In addition to the list given above, Sergeant Robert S. Kermer, of Battery A, and private John Higgins of Battery K, Fourth Artillery, are severely wounded; Matthew murphy, of Company E, Twelfth Infantry; James Nolan and Charles Cuff, of Battery A, Fourth Artillery, more slightly wounded. Acting Assistant Surgeon Bentzing was wounded in two places while attending the wounded troops.

April 27, 5:00 P. M.—From the second dispatch sent by Colonel Green it appears that there are now collected and awaiting reinforcements the following soldiers men that were killed, including Captain Thomas, Lieutenant Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, and Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, and eight wounded, including Lieutenant Harris, of the Fourth Artillery. These, with the list of killed or wounded men above cited, show a large percentage of casualties from the small number of men engaged—some sixty or eighty.

SAVAGES WELL ARMED.

The Modocs are armed with Spencer carbines and breech-loading muskets. Nor is it a single instance only where one Modoc has been known to have possession of two or more Spencer rifles, enabling him to keep up a rapid fire of shots from his natural or artificial breastwork of rock surface. The ground is many places is torn up by volcanic action, leaving crevices, and these are adaptable to the purposes of either hiding or point of defense against attack. The side of southern flowing nothing of the topography have come unawares on such fissures, therefore they could not escape. There are many who could, and with a wily Indian, rifle leveled, finger on the trigger, and death, or at least a disabling wound, is the result. Too often the cowardly redskin escapes by so many paths known only to themselves.

MORNING CROSS FIRE OF SKIRMISHERS.

As a sample of their treachery and cunning it may not be amiss to state that a portion of Batteries A and K, Fourth Artillery, and Company K, Twelfth Infantry, finding themselves in danger and confusion, took shelter in a hollow spot, affording a partial cover for some twenty. No sooner had they done so than the Indians who were well concealed on every egress from the cavity at that point, numbered twenty-one warriors, detached seven of their numbers on one side, four on the other, and then effected opened a cross fire on the poor fellows, who could not show head or hand without certainly being struck. Very few escaped injury; the rest were either killed or wounded. It is next to impossible to ascertain the numbers killed and wounded.

MODOC SCALPS TAKEN.

Yesterday Captain McKay reported that his Warm Springs had taken four scalps. This may be the whole or only a portion of the killed. The Modocs being overtaken in camp, as far as possible, all traces of their casualties, burying their dead in the caves. Their wounded are supposed to remain in the caves also, as but few of them have been seen so far.

SOLDIERS DIE LIKE HEROES.

Justice to the memory of the gallant dead compels us to record the following well authenticated facts: When Captain Thomas found himself and his men surrounded by the vindictive foe, true to his nature as a soldier, he sought to cheer his soldiers on to the bitter end, and obtain if possible, life for life or sell their lives dearly, saying, "Men, we are surrounded; we must fight and die like men and soldiers." In the most efforts to sustain the courage of his small command he was ably seconded by Lieutenant Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, who, with the coolness of a veteran, encouraged his men to fight on. Both officers opened a cross fire on the poor fellows, who could not show head or hand without certainly being struck. Very few escaped injury; the rest were either killed or wounded. It is next to impossible to ascertain the numbers killed and wounded.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ex-Gov. W. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, died at Washington City yesterday, aged eighty-three.

General Garfield, aged seven years, died in New York Monday night from the effects of poison, given by his mother in mistake for elixir of magnesia.

Yesterday afternoon, in New York, as Jay Gould was taking lunch at Delmonico's with Charles J. Osborne, the broker, J. J. Morris, a lawyer, came up to Gould, and after some preliminary remarks struck him in the face. Gould did not retaliate, but left for his office, and shortly afterwards drove up town with his cousin, Hon. G. Sherman.

The trial of offending members of the Massachusetts Medical Society, for consulting with members of the society formed by the Society because they practiced homeopathy, commenced at Boston yesterday.

Various ship owners have presented a remonstrance against the passage by the New York Legislature of the bill increasing the head money on immigrants, and alleging that the reduction of immigration would mainly fly the State in assuming the charges itself of sick and pauper immigrants landed.

During the night Indians were creeping through the fence and stealing mules and horses. Those coming through Conner Green's line had him where the remains of barbwire 5, and 5 were to be found. Colonel Green, in charge of the camp at Van Bremer's, was also in the place mentioned, and there, like some eight hours, were the naked bodies of Major Thomas, Lieut. Howe, Sergt. Wright and six others. Col. Wright's body lay a little to the north, about the right angle of the line of dead wounded, and the bodies of five of his men, stripped of all their clothing. Forty-nine were killed and wounded out of a command of sixty-nine men.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A compendium of brief telegrams received by General Sherman to night confirms the morning press reports of the Modoc massacre in addition to press accounts which it confirms.

THE SETTLERS GENERALLY ALARMED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—A dispatch from Yreka to-night says that the people of that place and Scott's valley are arming apprehensive of a general war. Two Indians were killed near Scott's Bar last week, and the whites will be at once commenced. Many families have been driven in from the ranches, and it is feared that the Indians will kill every white man they can find.

A dispatch received at San Francisco from Portland, to-night, says that fourteen hundred Indian warriors are now encamped on the Umatilla, Yakama river, above Walla Walla, guarding 40 breadstuffs. The settlers are greatly alarmed. Indians are traversing above points, warning the whites to leave the country. The Indians declare that they will not attempt to settle down on reservations, Mammoth Rock Modocs are feared.

THE KILLED OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON April 29.—Captain Thomas, reported among the killed by the Modocs, was a son of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, formerly Adjutant General of the army. Lieutenant Howe was a son of Major Howe, and son-in-law of General Barry, commandant of Fortress Monroe. Lieutenant Wright was a son of the late General Sumner.

The Ohio Coal Miners' Strike.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, April 29, 1873.

The coal miners' strike, now in its seventeenth week, shows signs of an early termination. Many have gone to work at the old rates, and more will soon. At the Church Hill and Vienna mines, where the Union is now the weakest and numbers leaving it daily, large meetings were called last week to intimidate those who work for less than the old rates. The meetings being a failure, pitched battles were fought on the public streets Sunday night, Monday and Tuesday nights, which resulted in the destruction of property of those who had gone to work if they did not come out and follow the behest of the Union. Last night one of the bosses at the Vienna mines, where several of those boarded who had gone to work, was attacked by the strikers in force, and all the windows and doors broken in, when the mob was fired on by the occupants and dispersed. Daily half of the miners are employed, but it is thought they would be at work were they not deterred by threats.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE BACK PAY INIQUITY.

Louisiana Case in Supreme Court.

The Revenue from Tobacco

BAD NEWS FROM THE MODOCS.

Volunteer Sharpshooters Wanted.

Death of Judge Sharkey, of Miss

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

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The Back Pay Iniquity.

The cry of righteousness invoked on the part of members of both Houses of Congress by the just indignation of the people over the perfidious legislations of the Legislative Appropriation bill of last session, has occasioned some examination into the course of some of those persons who have written highly moral letters on the sin of back pay and other iniquitous taxes of the period. In the Thirty-ninth Congress, in July, 1866, an amendment was made to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, raising the salaries of Members of Congress from three to five thousand dollars, and was made retroactive to the time of seventeen months, or about three thousand dollars being aware of a sign of the laziness as far as they could see. This fact alone will give the public an idea of the amount of back pay that the members of these fight, and what our soldiers have to contend against.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873.

THE "First Steamboat Voyage on the Western Waters," printed in an evening contemporary yesterday, is a very interesting historical sketch, but—it was published in the Cincinnati, "exclusive of Sunday," Thursday, December 28, 1871. Other good things may be had from the same source.

A MORNING contemporary which is afflicted with exceeding mental frugality, weakly and finically criticises the construction of a certain paragraph in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. The paragraph in question resembles

"That sweated upon a roaring horse,
And thought it Pegasus."

It is reported from Washington that Secretary RICHARDSON does not favor the practice of making success in competitive examinations the test of clerical appointments, and that he has devised a simpler and better plan. What the method is, is not stated. The next meeting of the Civil Service Advisory Board will take place upon the call of the President.

"THE effort to elevate the negro to the level of the white is a fraud of low-lived politicians or of crack-brained fanatics."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

"Henry Ossian Flipper (colored) is to go from Georgia to West Point. He is the son of a well-known negro boot maker of Atlanta, has been at school for five years, first at Storr's school, and since 1870 at the Atlanta University. He has studied Latin and Greek, and the first six books in geometry, and stands first in his class."—*Memphis Avalanche.*

CANNON is an admirable quality; and when the New York *Tribune* says that its sympathies "go out toward parties that have no principles," everybody who remembers the course of that paper during and since the Presidential election, will at once perceive the peculiar pertinency and value of the whole sentence. So much for the utter decadence of a journal that was once a positive political and moral force in the land.

EXCESSIVE importations still continue. The total valuation of the foreign imports at the port of New York last week amounted to $17,288,328. Total imports from January 1st to date, $159,803,348, against $114,919,246 in 1871. Exports, exclusive of specie, from 1st of January to date, $81,768,866, against $64,891,504, corresponding period last year. This notable increase in our exports is an encouraging item in an otherwise unsatisfactory exhibit.

FURTHER particulars concerning the threatened labor strike among the puddlers in the Eastern part of this State, of which we made mention a day or two ago, is to the effect that the combination to which the puddlers belong served a notice on the proprietors of the rolling mills, demanding a specified increase in the rates of pay, but that this demand was afterwards temporarily withdrawn, and that no further action has been taken since. It is thought, however, that the strike will take place next month.

THE Indian Bureau to, the contrary notwithstanding, there are reasonable grounds for apprehending a general outbreak of Indian hostilities in Eastern Oregon. Forewarned is forearmed, and an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. Let the government be prepared to act on the instant. Peace, if we can; war, if we must. To the law-abiding Indians, encouragement and protection; to those who continue to violate the laws of God and man, treacherously imbruing their hands in innocent blood, utter extermination.

THE "home organ" coolly speaks of "the salary grab being a little too heavy for the administration to carry." This is decidedly refreshing. An analysis of the votes on that proposition will show that it received a considerably larger per centage of Democratic than of Republican votes in its favor. And so with other questionable schemes of the last session. The "administration" press will take good care of its side of the house. Let the opposition papers attend to those of their own kidney who defied the popular sentiment. They will find their hands quite full.

THE proposition of the *World* to recognize the Democratic party on a basis of free trade, is almost everywhere received with intense derision, only 8,640 acres have ever pronounced on.

Keeping hotel is profitable in Florida. One, owned by a stock company, lately declared an annual dividend of ninety-five per cent. Another, when open but six weeks, divided ten per cent.

It is a curious fact that the farmer of Illinois or Missouri must sell two bushels of ripe corn to get money enough to buy a can of sweet corn put up green and boiling less than one quart.

In one thing, at least, America can beat effete Europe. Our Lords—Books—surrender the meanest "crimes" in the world; they are easier than Tweed.

The Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout the country have all been supplied with the new special tax stamps. Since the 1st of July no money has yet been sent to them.

Late letters from responsible parties in New Orleans state that the merchants there are recognizing the authority of the Kellogg State government, and have commenced paying their taxes to it.

A call has been issued for a convention of police players to assemble at Chicago next month, to devise a new "hand" that will beat "four aces."

A Massachusetts man has invented a substitute for axle leather, which, he claims, is cheaper in price and superior in durability to that article.

New York city must be a delightful place to live in. One-fifth of the population live in tenement houses. There were 16,618 arrests during the past year, and these only represented discovered crime, giving no data for the number of crimes which had been committed or unapprehended. In other words, 16,618 criminals were ready to prey upon the community at any moment.

The export trade of Birmingham, England, in the matter of agricultural implements, ranges rather in the direction of the cheaper and coarser articles. The finer and more expensive articles are chiefly manufactured in the United States of large manufacturers.

Cornell University is a democratic and vigorous institution. Great free institutions surround those feeling the past year a tuition fee, which has been steadily raised, and the examinations made more and more thorough.

Masters of fishing vessels, whose season is now at hand, complain of the scarcity of fishermen for the manufacture of artificial bait. One of them says that as the fishermen have been in the habit of using clams, shrimps, and other natural bait, the artificial bait is now almost unknown, and hence fish cannot be caught very well obtained.

The street carriage business for less than seven of eight hundred ex-rebel officers are now said to be permanent residents of New York city.

The scheme to secure a connection with Scotland, Ireland and London, and the French, have been acting in concert for some time past, although no formal union was made. The wires of each have been open to the rest, and dispatches alternately sent to England or France by the wire most convenient at the time. The new organization, known as the "American Atlantic," which proposes to lay its cables the coming summer, of course is not connected in the combination, as its agreements with the various opposition inland companies, as well as the wording of the act giving it authority to lay cables, prevents its connection with anything of a monopolizing tendency.

THE Commissioner of Patents has just issued a circular which possesses considerable interest for inventors and patentees, of whom there are many in this State and city. The Commissioner desires, for purposes of reference, to obtain for the library at the Patent Office, copies of all illustrated catalogues, price lists and circulars. In many cases, even where no illustrations are given, such lists and catalogues are of great service in determining the meaning of words used in the arts, and for other purposes. That such a means of preserving for all time pamphlets of this sort is offered, should alone be an inducement to all interested to aid in making the collection as complete as possible. These copies can be transmitted free of postage. It is to be hoped the request may be freely responded to. It would seem particularly appropriate that the library of the Patent Office should be made a place of deposit for this unrecorded literature of the arts, which would otherwise, in a few years, be entirely lost.

A PROBLEM in which the traveling public is vitally interested, is that of substituting some new method of warming railroad cars, in place of the dangerous heating stoves at present in use. Sooner or later it is probable that cars will be heated exclusively by the waste steam of the locomotive, which is now exhausted directly into the air. Indeed, the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company is now engaged in furnishing its cars with an apparatus whereby the steam from the engines is to be utilized. The steam is furnished by the dome of the engine, passing therefrom through the pressure regulator. The quantity of steam necessary to afford the heat for the cars is regulated by the latter, which is so arranged as to carry 150 pounds on either side, or that amount on one side and as much less as is wanted on the other. In case the cars are detached from each other, the steam pipes uncouple themselves, and valves immediately close over the separated ends, preventing any escape of steam. When the cars are again united the coupling is renewed as quickly as in the ordinary way. The temperature of each car is regulated at pleasure by means of a branch pipe from the main feed pipe. In case of the breaking of a pipe anywhere in the train, the valve on the locomotive boiler closes at once, and it is claimed that no escaping steam can injure any passenger in the event of an accident. The plan has been rigidly tested, and is, by those competent to judge, pronounced a decided success. Should it continue to work well, it will not only go far toward mitigating the dangers of railroad travel, but will also materially reduce the annual expenses of railroad companies—since there is little doubt that it would soon be generally adopted.

AN INDIAN ON THE INDIANS.

Colonel BOUDINOT, a Cherokee Indian of marked ability and culture, a few days ago delivered a lecture at St. Louis on the Indian policy of the government. Few men have a more thorough knowledge of the wants and capacities of his race, and his views are entitled to respect. Colonel BOUDINOT finds much to approve in the President's Indian policy, and thinks that his recommendations for a Territorial government for the civilized Indians, the confining of them to Indian reservations instead of to lands in common, and their protection against imposition by making their individual titles inalienable for a term of years, deserve the gratitude of the Indians and the support of the whole country. But he believes the main point at issue is the preservation of the race from annihilation, not by pandering to savage passions, nor by considering the Indian a ward incapable of reason or self-control, to be petted one day and punished the next, to be curtailed of the enjoyments and duties of savage life while denied any other enjoyments or duties; but by advancing him to the plane of self-government; by making him a civilized being, and while holding him to obedience to civil law, giving him the incentive of individual ownership of the land on which he lives, and the individual proprietorship of the products grown thereon. He holds, moreover, that the very fact that one-fourth of the Indians of this country can at the present day be considered civilized, is a sufficient answer to that declaration so often made that the Indian is by nature incapable of civilization; while the fact that three-fourths are yet in a savage state, should convince any one that there is some serious defect in the policy heretofore pursued toward them. There is food for a good deal of thoughtful reflection in these observations. It is not impossible that civilization lies in the direction, not of treating the Indians as a distinct people, but of giving them to thoroughly understand that hereafter there is to be no nationality in this country except that of the United States, and that of these they are citizens subject to the same laws which other people have to obey.

THE editor of the Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*, a clear observer and thinker, writes to his paper from England, in which country he is now traveling, concerning the future fuel supply of Great Britain. His observations are of great interest at the present juncture. From what he has seen and heard, he is of opinion that, great as is the present prosperity of Britain, the supremacy in manufactures, based as it has been on cheap and abundant coal, cannot much longer be maintained against the United States, and that the latter must soon lead in making iron and steel for the world. A member of the government in the Board of Trade recently informed him that the Coal Commission would soon make a new report, and present startling facts and figures showing that the production of coal can not increase hereafter as it has done, and can not keep pace with the present growth of consumption. This would indicate that the ratio of the supply of coal to the demand had reached its maximum, a fact whose bearings on manufactures cannot be exaggerated, and which, he says, is so generally recognized that those most familiar with business and production concede that the hopes of British manufacturers are now principally based upon some new device for utilizing petroleum or other new form of fuel. He concludes as follows:

"We must prepare for our work. The opportunity is open. Iron, fine and laster are abundant. The demand for iron and steel is increasing day by day and is practically unlimited. Britain cannot, at present prices, supply its wants. Our railroads ought to make their own iron. They can pocket the profit instead of seeing it go to England. Iron come for America not only to make all its own iron and steel, but to ship it to Liverpool and Glasgow and Belfast. And here and now, organize to overvote the return of the American flag to the ocean and only in wooden ships, but in iron hulls built of American ores in American yards."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A WRITER in "Van Nostrand's Magazine" states that of the 1,202,400 acres of land in the Pennsylvania oil fields, only 6,640 acres have ever produced oil. Of this, only 5,440 acres have ever produced oil.

Keeping hotel is profitable in Florida. One, owned by a stock company, lately declared an annual dividend of ninety-five per cent. Another, when open but six weeks, divided ten per cent.

It is a curious fact that the farmer of Illinois or Missouri must sell two bushels of ripe corn to get money enough to buy a can of sweet corn put up green and boiling less than one quart.

In one thing, at least, America can beat effete Europe. Our Lords—Books—surrender the meanest "crimes" in the world; they are easier than Tweed.

The Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout the country have all been supplied with the new special tax stamps. Since the 1st of July no money has yet been sent to them.

Late letters from responsible parties in New Orleans state that the merchants there are recognizing the authority of the Kellogg State government, and have commenced paying their taxes to it.

A call has been issued for a convention of police players to assemble at Chicago next month, to devise a new "hand" that will beat "four aces."

A Massachusetts man has invented a substitute for axle leather, which, he claims, is cheaper in price and superior in durability to that article.

New York city must be a delightful place to live in. One-fifth of the population live in tenement houses. There were 16,618 arrests during the past year, and these only represented discovered crime, giving no data for the number of crimes which had been committed or unapprehended. In other words, 16,618 criminals were ready to prey upon the community at any moment.

The export trade of Birmingham, England, in the matter of agricultural implements, ranges rather in the direction of the cheaper and coarser articles. The finer and more expensive articles are chiefly manufactured in the United States of large manufacturers.

Cornell University is a democratic and vigorous institution. Great free institutions surround those feeling the past year a tuition fee, which has been steadily raised, and the examinations made more and more thorough.

Masters of fishing vessels, whose season is now at hand, complain of the scarcity of fishermen for the manufacture of artificial bait. One of them says that as the fishermen have been in the habit of using clams, shrimps, and other natural bait, the artificial bait is now almost unknown, and hence fish cannot be caught very well obtained.

The street carriage business for less than seven of eight hundred ex-rebel officers are now said to be permanent residents of New York city.

The scheme to secure a connection with Scotland, Ireland and London, and the French, have been acting in concert for some time past, although no formal union was made. The wires of each have been open to the rest, and dispatches alternately sent to England or France by the wire most convenient at the time. The new organization, known as the "American Atlantic," which proposes to lay its cables the coming summer, of course is not connected in the combination, as its agreements with the various opposition inland companies, as well as the wording of the act giving it authority to lay cables, prevents its connection with anything of a monopolizing tendency.

The Commissioner of Patents has just issued a circular which possesses considerable interest for inventors and patentees, of whom there are many in this State and city. The Commissioner desires, for purposes of reference, to obtain for the library at the Patent Office, copies of all illustrated catalogues, price lists and circulars. In many cases, even where no illustrations are given, such lists and catalogues are of great service in determining the meaning of words used in the arts, and for other purposes. That such a means of preserving for all time pamphlets of this sort is offered, should alone be an inducement to all interested to aid in making the collection as complete as possible. These copies can be transmitted free of postage. It is to be hoped the request may be freely responded to. It would seem particularly appropriate that the library of the Patent Office should be made a place of deposit for this unrecorded literature of the arts, which would otherwise, in a few years, be entirely lost.

A problem in which the traveling public is vitally interested, is that of substituting some new method of warming railroad cars, in place of the dangerous heating stoves at present in use. Sooner or later it is probable that cars will be heated exclusively by the waste steam of the locomotive, which is now exhausted directly into the air. Indeed, the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company is now engaged in furnishing its cars with an apparatus whereby the steam from the engines is to be utilized. The steam is furnished by the dome of the engine, passing therefrom through the pressure regulator. The quantity of steam necessary to afford the heat for the cars is regulated by the latter, which is so arranged as to carry 150 pounds on either side, or that amount on one side and as much less as is wanted on the other. In case the cars are detached from each other, the steam pipes uncouple themselves, and valves immediately close over the separated ends, preventing any escape of steam. When the cars are again united the coupling is renewed as quickly as in the ordinary way. The temperature of each car is regulated at pleasure by means of a branch pipe from the main feed pipe. In case of the breaking of a pipe anywhere in the train, the valve on the locomotive boiler closes at once, and it is claimed that no escaping steam can injure any passenger in the event of an accident. The plan has been

FROM CANTON, O.

Spring Trade Opened—New Stores Opened—Buildings Going Up—Manufactures—Turn-Verein—Nothing Doing in a Political Way.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
CANTON, OHIO, April 26, 1873.

The increased circulation of the COMMERCIAL in our city makes it necessary for your correspondent to endeavor to keep your readers in regard to local matters in this rapidly growing place. The improved condition of the roads has given business of all kinds an impetus, and we can now safely announce that the spring trade has fairly commenced. The large increase of population during the past year has caused the opening of several large and well stocked stores within the past month, and there is still room for more.

Work on the Valley Railroad between this city and Akron is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Several new buildings are in course of construction, among which we notice two fine business blocks, on the southwest corner of the public square, that are being built by Messrs. J. C. Hoobler & Meyers. A. Lippert has also commenced the erection of a fine three story business block on East Tuscarawas street.

Our stores are all doing nobly—a sure sign of prosperity. A new locket shop has lately been started by Messrs. Hall & Cusack, just east of the Chromatic Press works, which is already full grown in its infancy, orders are pouring in very fast. This firm is now employing twenty-five large hands for the Massillon Paper Company. The boilers are made of the best Scrap iron, and are each twenty-eight feet long forty-two inches in diameter, and with the steel dome, weigh fifteen tons. The Chromatic Press works are now under full headway, and are scarcely able to keep up with their orders. "Barkis is willin'," we will take a hour among the shops next week.

A "Turn-Verein" has been instituted within the past few weeks. The officers have leased a hall for the present, and intend erecting a fine building for their exclusive use, in a short time.

Politically speaking, it is a little dull just now, though the Democrats are good for a grand organization of candidates for the fall election on 1st of June—already quietly at work.

Freezing weather and a considerable snow storm Friday evening; a change for the better today.

LANK.

PERSONAL.

There is a proposition to locate the remains of the late President Lincoln alongside those of Washington at Mount Vernon, made by persons who are ignorant that the family vault at Mount Vernon is still private property.

The "Byron secret" is out at last. He actually had a wife at the time of his marriage to Miss Milbank. So says the London *Spectator*. Also, who would have imagined such a thing of the saintly Byron?

An Ohio jurist is engaged in preparing a work on "The Life and Times of Chief Justice Chase," which is to appear about the close of the present year.

A party of trappers recently arrived at Moorehead, Wisconsin, from Northern Dakota, where they had been since last summer. They were astonished to hear of the re-election of Grant, the death of Greeley, and other occurrences of similar age.

The chivalrous Kentucky Southron has given us another exhibition of his peculiar traits. The colored people of Lexington, desiring to hear Fred. Douglass in that city, applied for the use of the public hall offering to conduct the meeting for the gain and leave the dress circle for any whites who might wish to hear him. They were informed that they could not have the hall at any price.

The Springfield, Ohio, *Republic* says that Hon. Samuel Shellabarger is not an aspirant for the United States Senate, Schenck.

Jerome B. Stillson, managing editor of the *World*, looks so much like Stokes, the murderer, that it is said he is frequently mistaken for him; the supposition being that the assassin has been released on bail. The unfortunate likeness is said to be very annoying to Stillson.

Peace Commissioner Meacham's father, an old man and nearly blind, is living in Iowa.

Probably the only man who knows anything about the provisions of A. T. Stewart's will is A. T. himself, but a correspondent says that, in addition to giving large sums for hospitals, museums, and other things, he will give his splendid mansion to the city for a public gift quietly. He is seventy-four, and never had any children.

Will C. Morgan, the noted leader of the Indiana Boutteom in the last Presidential canvass, is preaching at Independence, Georgia.

It is said that two ex-Congressmen went on a spree in Cleveland Monday night and got very drunk. After the carousal both went to sleep in the same room. In the morning one missed his watch, and suspecting the other of stealing it, had him arrested and taken to the police station where the fact of the spree was elicited. It would be interesting to know the names of these two honorable Solmerts.

OHIO NEWS.

A number of Toledo, Columbus and Lancaster capitalists have formed a heavy coal company to operate in Hocking county. They have 2,000 acres of the best of coal land in and intend to "lay out" a town. The project is in the hands of the solid men of the three cities.

Mr. Joshua Saxton, senior editor of the *Citizen and Gazette*, Urbana, and Vice President of the Ohio Editorial Association, has been appointed President of the Ohio Editorial Association for Hon. W. T. Hamilton, of Mount Vernon, resigned. Mr. Saxton is the oldest editor in Ohio now.

The Dayton Board of Education has resolved to make a change in their school system at the end of this year, by substituting male principals for females. A resolution has also been adopted reducing the salary of the Superintendent of Schools, now $1,800 to $1,600, to take effect at the end of the present school year. There will be a vacancy created in the Board over the proposed change in the system of employing female teachers.

Defendants is the first to avail itself of the State law which authorizes cities to issue bonds to build gas works, and has just made a contract for the construction of works of the capacity of 50,000 feet per day.

Catharine Schreidley, worth $100,000, is in the Penitentiary from Toledo, for receiving stolen goods, a carpet valued at fifty dollars. She is known at home as Dutch Kate, and is sentenced for seven years. Her husband, Frederick, is also in the Penitentiary for counterfeiting, jewelry, robbery, etc. She owned the best property in Toledo, and then lived herself, which under the warden hospitality refused.

Hon. Alphonso Hart, at present a member of the Senate, is being urged in all parts of the State as a fit person for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Hart is a lawyer by profession, a man of sterling worth and fine natural ability. The only objection we have to the position that acceptably, should he be chosen.

Boston newspapers are to receive their exchanges from the new postoffice by means of pneumatic tubes.

Virus in the Air.

We know that a peculiar poison is evolved from marshy ground and from the decomposing fish of cities, by the sunshine of spring, and that this element which is too subtle to be detected by scientific analysis, produces epidemic and endemic fevers, aggravates dyspepsia and all bilious disorders, disturbs the bowels, relaxes the nerves, and debilitates the general system. Luckily an antidote to this atmospheric virus, and a specific for the diseases it generates, has been provided. For a period of more than twenty years Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine in which the finest vegetable tonics and alteratives are combined with a perfectly pure stimulant, has taken precedence of every other proprietary, as a specific for the aforesaid miasmatic prevalent at this season of the year. It is agreeable as well as effective, and eminently safe and wholesome.

My Kingdom for a Horse. What the purse of King Richard could not then procure, all can now purchase for a song. The Centaur Liniment will not raise the dead horse of a king, but it will save a hoss one, and—more than that—it is the most remarkable thing for swellings, stiff joints, caked breasts, stings and bruises, the world has ever seen. A man ought to suffer with the Rheumatism who has not tried this Liniment.

Children Cry—for Fletcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.

PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - 30 CENTS
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest will be allowed from May 1st to November 1st; and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock, Interest paid on the 1st of May and November 1st, amounted from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of Rules, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN H. HAMPTON, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Boyd Hamilton, Hon. Wm. K. Nimick,
John S. Ailworth, P. Baker, G. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes,
A. H. Hartupee, Richard Schmertz, Christopher Zug,
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or worny.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable for Nursing Mothers.
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get It of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The officers of the Boston and Albany Railroad have, in view of thefts of cigars committed by freighters in transit, decided to quadruple the tariff on tobacco. It is a new idea in morals to compensate one's self for the thefts of one's clerks by extortion from the pockets of the general public.

CANDIDATES.

FOR STATE SENATE—
CHARLES JEREMY,
Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—
ALEX. E. McCANDLESS, M.D.,
Pittsburgh, subject to approval of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
A. B. YOUNG,
Of Robinson township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—
WM. M'CALLIN,
Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

STATE SENATE—
GEO. H. ANDERSON
Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination, subject to approval of the Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
JOHN A. SCOTT
Will be a candidate for re-nomination to the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 5.

FOR ASSEMBLY—
WILLIAM COATES,
Millvale borough, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
WM. H. CLARK,
Of North Fayette township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 5.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
M. G. COREY,
Of Braddock's Borough, late Captain Company G, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, subject to the decision of Republican Nominating Convention No. 3.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
B. F. KENNEDY,
Of Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
WILLIAM SWISSHELM,
Of Wilkins township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
JOSEPH ROSS
Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination to the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
RICHARD THOMPSON,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 5.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED
G. BILDERBACK
With us in our business.
S. EWART & CO.
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1873.

S. EWART & CO.,
Tea and Tobacco Dealers
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NO. 289 LIBERTY STREET.

We Invite the attention of Buyers to our Large and Newly Selected Stock of Goods. While TEAS AND TOBACCOS will be leading features of our business, our one will comprise a full list of everything needed in a Wholesale Grocery House.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW COURT HOUSE, (SECOND STREET,)
PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1873.

Notice is Hereby Given

That all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the city of Pittsburgh, of

Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,

To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the

FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873,

will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a commission of fifty cents, and no one neglecting to pay on or before the First Monday in March will be entitled to a certificate of transfer of the License to be received before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city.

The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the Office of License Clerk, free of cost, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One-horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two-horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four-horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Dray or Truck	15 00
Omnibus and Timber-wheels drawn by two horses	18 00

$1 extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above-specified vehicles.

C. L. MAGEE,
CITY TREASURER.

JUST OPENING,
A Large and Varied Stock of
HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY,
Bought Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES,
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN P. DEAN,
Wholesale and Retail Hardware Dealer,
81 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Bargains in Cutlery and other Goods.

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
H. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

TREES, PLANTS, SEEDS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Seed Potatoes, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Green House and Bedding Plants, Cut Flowers in every design.

John R. & A. Murdoch,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

NEW WALL PAPER STORE.
THOMAS PALMER
Having Removed to his New, Elegant and Commodious Store,
No. 99 WOOD STREET,
Second door above Diamond alley, is prepared to show WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES, from the Low priced Cheap Paper, up through the various grades, to the more expensive stamped Gold, Velvet and Gold, Frame Tints of all sides of color.
CALL AND EXAMINE.

SEEDS! SEEDS!
Plants! Plants!
TREES! TREES!
EARLY PEAS, BEANS, CORN, TOMATOES ONION SETS, POTATOES, and all other Seeds to Market Gardeners, Families, etc.
Send for BENNETT'S CATALOGUE, Free.
Address
JAMES BENNETT, Seedsman,
MWF 132 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

GILBERT L. EBERHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PENNA.,
Practices in all the Courts of Beaver county. Gives special attention to Collections.
Correspondence with the Profession and Business Men respectfully solicited. MWF

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have Now on Hands a Very
Attractive Stock
OF
SPRING GOODS,
WHICH BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CLOSELY INSPECT BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

Black Silks in all the best makes, ranging in price from one to six dollars per yard.
Plain Dress Silks, in all the new shades, for evening wear.
Striped and Checked Silks, in all the new designs, from one to two dollars per yard.
Foulard Silks, in Figures, Polka Spots and Plain Colors.
Cheney Bros.' celebrated American Silks, in spring shades and black.
Japanese Silks, Pongees, Poplins, Cashmeres, Cretons, Chalies, Debages, Mohairs, Alpacas and Wool Delaines, in all the new designs and shades.
Black and mourning material in Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliantteens, Delaines, Tamise, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Dra De Franc, Grenadines and Hernanis.
Percales, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
Shawls, in all the new designs for spring and summer wear.
Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Talmas, Doimas and Polonaises.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains,
Marseilles Quilts, Etc., Etc.

118 and 120
Federal Street, Allegheny.

Tuesday, April 8,
GRAND OPENING
OF
New Spring Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S.

Some Special Bargains!
AT 20 CENTS.
ONE CASE CRAMMED STRIPES,
In Blue and White, Green and White, and Black and White, worth 25 cents.

AT 20 CENTS,
One Case Japanese Silk Style Poplins,
Worth 25 cents by the case.

AT 40 CENTS,
One Case New Shades of Mignonette Coloring,
6-4 HALERNO CLOTH,
Very Good Quality, worth 50 cents.

AT 50 CENTS,
One Case New Shades and Colors,
6-4 PURE MOHAIRS,
Beautiful Goods, worth 65 cents.

AT 31 CENTS,
ONE CASE BROCADE JAP SILKS,
In all the New Mignonette Colorings, regular price, 50c.

AT 37 CENTS,
One Case Gray and Brown Mixed
PURE MOHAIR GLACE POPLINS,
Elegant Goods for Traveling Suits, worth 60 cents.

AT $1 00,
An Elegant Assortment of
GRAY AND BLACK STRIPED SILKS,
Good Quality, usually sold at $1 37½.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
At $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 00,
extra good value for the money.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

OPEN!
NEW STRAW GOODS.
NEW RIBBONS
NEW BONNETS.
NEW FLOWERS,
NEW HATS AND ORNAMENTS.
NEW TRIMMED GOODS.
An Endless Variety. All Prices and Desirable Styles. Call and see them at

R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.

REMOVAL!
LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY
HAS BEEN REMOVED TO
113 Wood Street,
Directly Opposite the Old Stand.

The Largest and Finest Assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling Twenty-five Per Cent. Below Cost.

PEARL WHEAT
IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST
Delicious, Wholesome and Nourishing
Preparation of nature's great food ever produced. Essentially nothing but the woody fibre and a portion of the water are removed by the process, leaving all the starch, gluten and the great nutrient portion of the mineral substances (phosphates), all that is nourishing to the wheat. The removal of the Woody fibre makes it far more palatable than the various preparations of wheat now in the market. No other article of food contains such proper proportions of the requirements of the whole human system. To those suffering from INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, and to persons of sedentary habit, it will prove invaluable. As a BREAKFAST DISH it is unrivaled. Our best physicians here say it is of more importance than anything else that can be found. Try it once and you will never be without it. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for a Package. Manufactured only by the
Pearl Wheat Manufacturing Co.,
185 to 195 FIRST AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
Royal Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third avenue and Wood MWF Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

AT
McKEE'S
(OLD BAEKER ESTABLISHMENT),
THERE IS A FINE
NEW STOCK
OF
Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Alpacas, Poplins, Delanes, Fig'd Grenadines, Striped Hernanis, Gents' Shirts, Shirt Fronts, Linens, Striped and Plain Silks.
CLOTHS for MEN'S & BOYS' WEAR.
LINEN SUITS.
Bishop Lawn Suits.
Shawls, Talmas, Japanese Silks, Chintzes,
LACE SACQUES,
In Black and White from $10 to $150.
Prints, Muslin, Table Linen, &c.,
ALL AT
Lowest Prices.
☞ Best light in the two cities to select by. ☜

A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to J. W. Barker and McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

McElroy & Dickson,
54
Wood Street.
NEW GOODS
DAILY.
Black Alpacas,
Epinglines,
Stylish Jap Stripes,
Japanese Chambrays,
Diagonals,
Fluted Skirts,
Printed Skirts,
Ruffled Skirts.
Prints,
Ginghams,
Black Silks.
Bleached Cottons,
Brown Cottons.
Tickings, Towelings,
Paper Cambrics,
Corset Jeans,
Kentucky Jeans,
D and T Cottonades,
Linen Checks,
Linen Drills,
Blue Drills,
Brown Drills,
AND A FULL LINE OF
Notions
AND
White Goods.

BULLETIN
Of New Goods Just Received.
ANOTHER LOT OF
"Perinot" and "Harris Seamless" Kid Gloves.
Windsor Scarfs, Fancy Ties.
Sash and Neck Ribbons.
Turquoise, all colors.
Registered Embroideries.
Neck Ruffings.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Parasols.
Muslin Underwear, Chemises, Night Dresses, Pantalettes, Skirts, &c.

F. H. EATON'S
Trimming Store,
17 FIFTH AVENUE.

MORRIS P. MILLER. W. H. FORSE. C. B. FORSE
Miller, Forse & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. MILLER & CO.,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 AND 223
Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet,
BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.
Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champaigne.
Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

FURNITURE
At Reduced Prices.
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
HALL and OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WM. B. HAYS.....WM. B. HAYS, JR.
WM. B. HAYS & SON,
PORK PACKERS,
DEALERS IN
Bacon, Mess Pork,
Dried Beef, Lard,
Lard Oil, Carbon Oils
Curers of the celebrated
Star-Archer Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Hams.

Torrey's Patent Arctic
ICE CREAM FREEZER.
NEWEST AND BEST.
Warranted to Freeze Cream in 4 Minutes.
Having been appointed Wholesale Agent for the Sale of the above celebrated Freezer in this vicinity, I am prepared to supply the trade
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Call and examine before buying any other.
W. A. McCLURG,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE...JAS. M. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, connecting some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

JOHN M. THORP,

DEALER IN

NOTES, MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE.

Office in Artisans Insurance Rooms.

NOW Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS.

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 29, 1873.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently rendered a decision in a case appealed from the Supreme Court of Wisconsin and involving the question whether a State has the right to levy taxes for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads. The Court answered this question in the affirmative—basing the ground that railroads are to be regarded as public highways, and that, too, whether built by the State or by private corporations. They are matters of public concern, and hence a tax levied to aid in their construction is just as lawful as a tax levied to build a wagon road. This doctrine of the Court incidentally stated as forming the ground of its decision in respect to the taxing powers of the States, settles a very important question.

If railroads are public highways, then are they subject to State control, and anything in their management or rate of charges deemed hostile to the public good may be placed under the restraint of law. The State, by paying for them, can assume ownership and conduct them under its own authority. Their franchises are not immortal, and their powers are qualified by their character as public highways.

The indications are daily increasing that public opinion will demand a readjustment of the railway question in this country. For years all legislation has been in favor of creating and encouraging railways by giving them almost unlimited powers, and this tendency, now, while not hostile to them is strongly in the direction of protecting the people against the abuses of the railroad monopolies.

There is a deep feeling that having received the right to collect a tax from the people for freights and passenger tariff, they should be held responsible for the manner in which they exercise that right. Their public character makes them justly responsible, and if as private corporations they abuse their trust, then it is time for the law to interpose and put them under healthful restraint.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	120¾	120¾
U. S. Bonds of 1882	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117¾	117¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾
New 5s	115¾	115¾
Gold	112	112
Currency 6s		

E.—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Coupons of 1881	120¾
United States 6s of 1881	120¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1868	117¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
Currency 6s	115¾
United States 6-30s of 1864	110½
United States 6-30s of 1865	110½
United States 6-30s of 1867	110¾
United States 6-30s, January and July, 1868	110¾
United States 6-30s, January and July, 1867	110½
United States 6-30s, January and July, 1868	111¼
Currency Pacifics	115

—We reprint the following information in regard to our exports and imports from the March report of the United States Bureau of Statistics:

Summary Statement, from Monthly Returns of Principal Articles of Exports and Imports of Merchandise from the United States during the month ended November 30, 1872, and the corresponding month of 1871, corrected to March 1, 1873—Specie and Coin not included.

	VALUES.			
	Month ended November 30—		Eleven months end November 30—	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Total dutiable	70,500,320	56,745,720	638,477,810	499,918,951
Total free of duty	41,937,740	31,421,161	365,551,157	307,813,224
Total imports	42,438,059	40,773,460	953,928,967	807,732,175
Portion brought in one & obtained for land vehicles	1,599,240	1,454,480	17,629,150	14,802,852
Portion brought in in vessels	40,838,819	39,271,980	940,241,156	792,929,323
Portion brought in from b'k vessels	20,951,940	20,271,780	445,641,156	373,221,781

—Summary statement of domestic commodities exported:

Shipped in cars and other land vehicles	236,965	280,740	4,329,886	4,284,337
Shipped to Amer ican vessels	17,432,817	14,290,656	156,021,370	154,495,907
Shipped in for eign vessels	17,597,779	19,915,570	178,469,443	147,443,375
Total	35,259,561	34,487,052	338,819,699	306,223,619

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

April 29, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112	112½	112½	112¼	112¼	112½
Coupons of '81	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
Western Union Tel	82¼	84½	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¾
Adams Express	56	56	56	56	56	56
Pacific Mail	40¾	41	41	41	41	41
Quicksilver	15	15	15	15	15	15
Quicksilver pref	35	35	35	35	35	35
Wells-Fargo Express	92	92	92	92	92	92
American Express	52	52	52	52	52	52
United States Express	67	67	67	67	67	67
New York Central	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Erie	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
Michigan Central	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Michigan Southern	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Illinois Central	132	132	132	132	132	132
Cleveland and Pitts	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago and N. W	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Chicago and N. W., pref	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
St. Paul	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
St. Paul pref	57	57	57	57	57	57
Wabash	40	40	40	40	40	40
Wabash pref						
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio and Mississippi	30	30	30	30	30	30
Union Pacific	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Chicago and Alton	90	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago and Alton pref						
Terre Haute	15	15	15	15	15	15
Terre Haute pref	45	45	45	45	45	45
Pittsburgh	97	97	97	97	97	97
Pittsburgh guaranteed	97	97	97	97	97	97
Panama	135	135	135	135	135	135
Mariposa	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mariposa pref	20	20	20	20	20	20
Quicksilver bonds	70	70	70	70	70	70
Mariposa bonds	50	50	50	50	50	50
Boston and Albany	125	125	125	125	125	125
Lake Shore	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
Canton	90	90	90	90	90	90
Western Union Tel	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
Adams Express	96	96	96	96	96	96
Wells-Fargo Express	92	92	92	92	92	92
United States Express	67	67	67	67	67	67
Chicago and Alton	90	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago and Alton pref	110	110	110	110	110	110
Terre Haute	15	15	15	15	15	15
Terre Haute pref	45	45	45	45	45	45
Pacific Mail	41	41	41	41	41	41
New York Central	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Erie	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
Hudson River	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Reading	97	97	97	97	97	97
Michigan Central	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Michigan Southern	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Illinois Central	132	132	132	132	132	132
Cleveland and Pitts	93	93	93	93	93	93
Cleveland and Toledo	108	108	108	108	108	108
Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
N. J. Central	100	100	Bank's Bdg.			100½

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 116¼.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1873—P. M.

Financial affairs unsettled. Money close most of the day at 6@7 per day, but finally became easier and closed at 7 per cent. Foreign companies brought heavy remittances of a million of currency. Legal tenders out, standing show a decrease of $316,500.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange dull at 109¾ for sixty days and 109¾ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold weak and lower, declining from 117¼ to 116¼; the outflow from the Treasury is gradually weakening the market. Loans 1@7 per cent., closing at 6. Clearings $60,000,000. Treasury disbursements to-day $50,000. Customs receipts $400,000. Customs receipts for the week ending April 26th were three and a quarter millions.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull with prices well supported.

U. S., coup. 1881	120½@120¾	120¾	120¾
U. S., reg. 1881	120½@120¾	120¾	120¾
U. S., 1882	118¾@118¾	118¾	118¾
U. S., 1864	113¼@113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S., 1865	115¾@116	116	116
U. S., 1865, new	117¼@117¼	117¼	117¼
U. S., 1867	117¼@117¼	117¼	117¼
U. S., 1868	117¼@117¼	117¼	117¼
U. S., 10-40s	113¼@113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S., 6s, currency	115¼@115¼	115¼	115¼

STATE BONDS.

State bonds steady.

Missouri	86½	Virginia, old	42
Tennessee, old	79	New 6-10 coupons, old	37
Tennessee, new	79	North Carolina, new	36
Virginia, new	69		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks very irregular. Business moderately large in the early part of the day, and small in the afternoon. The principal features were Pacific Mail, Western Union, St. Paul common, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central. The market fluctuated about 1 per cent. during the morning, but partially recovered. After the First Board another decline of about one-quarter per cent. followed the Second Board, when, a firmer feeling prevailed. The weakness was renewed at the close, and the last half hour the market was again firmer than at any time before. The chief fluctuations of the day were in Pacific Mail (40¾@41¾), 4,37 shares; Western Union (84¾@85¼), 4,200 shares; Erie (24¼@24¼), 1,200 shares; Lake Shore (92¼@92¼), 1,000 shares; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific (107@107), 1,000 shares; and the remainder of the list fluctuated about 1 per cent., chiefly declining early in the day and rallying late. The following are the prices of the day generally show an advance upon the opening rates.

Canton	90¾	St. Paul	89¾
Western Union Tel	85¼	St. Paul preferred	96
Adams Express	56	Toledo	108
Adams Express	96	Terre Haute	15
Wells-Fargo	92	Terre Haute pref	45
United States Express	67	Chicago and Alton	110
Pacific Mail	41¼	Chicago and Alton pref	90
Pacific Mail	41¾	Ohio and Miss	30
New York Central	94¼	Union Pacific	91¼
Erie	24¼	C. and I. C	37
Hudson River	60¾	Michigan Central	93¼
Reading	97	Michigan Southern	93¼
Northumberland	32	Illinois Central	132
Northumberland pref	57	Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93
Rock Island	107	Cleveland and Toledo	108
N. J. Central	100	Banker's Bdg	100½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 29, 1873.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat less active; No 2 spring Chicago $1 25¼ cash; $1 25¾ seller May; No 3 do, $1 16. Corn quiet and steady; No 2 mixed 32½c, regular and cash; 32½@32¾c seller May; 33¼@33½c do June; rejected sold at 30c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 25½c bid, regular and cash; 26c seller May; 26½c bid and unchanged. Rye dull but unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged; timothy scarce and firm at $2 60@3 00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and a shade higher at $13 00@13 05, seller June. Lard on land easier at $8 65@8 70, seller May; $8 80@8 85, seller June. Bulk meats in fair demand, firm and unchanged; loose shoulders 5½c; clear sides, short clear and ribbed 6½c; sugar cured hams 9½@10c. Whisky firm at 90c; refrigerator Grade 16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 12,000 bush; corn, 57,000 bush; oats, 30,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bush; corn, 30,000 bush; oats, 20,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 29—Cotton is very limited request, nominally unchanged. No 12 mixed Orleans 18½c; uplands 18½c; sales 1,000 bales; May 18 11-16@18½c; June 18 13-16@18¾c; July 19@19 1-16c; August 19 1-16@19 3-16c. Flour has declined 10c, closing dull and heavy; receipts 16,000 barrels; sales 10,000 barrels; State and Western dull and 10@15c lower; good to choice $ 6 00@7 00; extra do $7 10@8 00; superfine $5 50@6 00; common to good extra $6 70@7 00; round hoop Ohio $7 00@8 00; St. Louis $6 00@8 00. Rye flour quiet at $4 12½@4 75. Wheat opened heavy, declined 1@2c, closing dull and unchanged; receipts 28,000 bushels; prices No 2 Milwaukee $1 40@1 41; No 1 do $1 42@1 43; No 1 Chicago spring, $1 42@1 43; No 2 do $1 40@1 41; No 3 do $1 36@1 37; ungraded red $1 30@1 40; amber Iowa $1 45@1 46; white Michigan $1 50@1 51; white Canada $1 60@1 61; white Kentucky $1 60@1 61; lower; winter wheat 1@2c higher and more active; No 2 red winter $1 45@1 46; amber Illinois $1 48@1 49; white and strong; fair to good refining Cuba Boiler 8½@8¾c; centrifugal Cuba 9@9¾c; molasses Cuba 6@7c; refined quiet; Porto Rico 10@10½c; Cuba 9½@10c; Crushed 10½@10¾c; powdered 10@10¼c; granulated 9¾@10c; yellow 8@8½c; coffee A 9¼@9½c; standard A 9¾@9¾c; white extra C 9¾@10c; extra C 9½@9¾c; yellow C 8¾@9c; coffee quiet and steady; Rio cargoes 14@16½c; Laguayra 16½@17c; Java 20@21c; Mocha 23@24c; molasses quiet and steady; New Orleans 60@70c; Cuba 50@60c; rice quiet and steady at 7½@8¼c for Carolina; Patna 10@10½c; Rangoon 9½@9¾c; tallow dull and heavy at 8½@8¾c; rosin dull at $2 50@2 55 for strained; petroleum dull and lower; crude 11½c; refined 23½c; spirits turpentine dull and heavy at 41@41½c; freights to Liverpool dull and lower; cotton 5-32d; wheat 6d; corn 5d; flour 2s 6d; provisions 10s; cheese 1s; refined petroleum 7s 6d; spirits turpentine 2s 6d; rosin 1s 6d.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, in good demand and unchanged. Corn firmer; white 55@55½c; yellow 55@55½c. Oats firmer; western, 35@36c; white 38@40c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80@82c. Provisions firmer and unchanged. Mess pork $13 25@13 50. Bacon—shoulders 5½@5¾c; clear rib sides 6½@6¾c; clear sides 6¾@6¾c. Lard—Tierces 8@8½c; prime steam 8½@8¾c; refined 8½@8¾c. Whisky quiet at 90c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; high mixed, regular and cash, 30c bid; seller April advanced. No 2 spring Chicago $1 24½; No. 3 red fall $1 08. Corn—No 2 mixed 30½@30¾c, regular and cash; 30¾@31c seller May; 30¾@31c do June; rejected sold at 30c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 25½c bid, regular and cash; 26c seller May; 26½c do June; rejected sold at 25c. Rye dull but unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged; timothy scarce and firm at $2 60@3 00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and a shade higher at $13 00@13 05, seller June. Lard on land easier at $8 65@8 70, seller May; $8 80@8 85, seller June. Bulk meats in fair demand, firm and unchanged; loose shoulders 5½c; clear sides, short clear and ribbed 6½c; sugar cured hams 9½@10c. Whisky firm at 90c; refrigerator Grade 16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 12,000 bush; corn, 57,000 bush; oats, 30,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bush; corn, 30,000 bush; oats, 20,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white 1 26; amber 1 23; red 1 23; seller May 1 23; No 1 white 1 23; amber 1 23; red 1 23; seller May 1 23; No 2 white 1 23; amber 1 23; red 1 23; seller May 1 23; No 3 white 1 23; amber 1 23; red 1 23; seller May 1 23; No

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Another Battle with Carlists.

Republican Force Defeated.

TEXT OF NAPOLEON'S WILL.

American Scandal at Vienna.

Ministerial Crisis in France.

Reported Decisive Victory of Carlists.

LONDON, April 29.—The Carlist committee here have received news from Spain reporting that there recently occurred a great victory was won by their friends at Vera, in Navarre, forty miles north of Pamplona. The Carlists, numbering 30, defeated a Republican force of 1,500 strong. The battle began at eight o'clock in the morning and lasted until dusk. The bands commanded by the cure of Santa Cruz fought with great enemies. The Republicans were completely routed, with a loss of eighty killed and wounded. General Moriones's division is in the neighborhood to which the fugitives fled. The Carlists are receiving large supplies. The reports that Don Alphonso has recrossed the frontier into Spain and that Madrid has surrendered are pronounced false.

GENEVA, April 29.—The police of this city have arrested the chancellor of Don Carlos, who was just starting for Spain with a howitzer packed among his baggage. He was released on bail, but proved the value of the poison.

LONDON, April 29.—Several Germans and Swiss have left Spain. Additional advices, received through Carlist channels, represent that the clericalists gained the victory at Vera. Thirty-seven Carlists are capable of concentrating at their pleasure, some in the aggregate, in any of the districts of Navarre, Biscay and Guipuscoa. Thirty-seven miles from Barcelona. Don Alfonso is in the province of Leride, where fifty-five men of his former regiment of the regular army have deserted to his banner.

True Will of Louis Napoleon—The Full Text.

New York Herald (quoted)

LONDON, April 29.—The following is the true will of the late Emperor Napoleon, under which letters of administration are now applied for. The estate is sworn to be less than one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling, and is subject to claims which will reduce it one half:

This is my will: "I commend my son and my wife to the kind heart and to the valor of the soldiers and to the arms. The Empress Eugenie possesses all the qualities of mind and heart which can make her worthy of my choice. I have a confidence and judgment which will make this choice a happy one for my son. I leave to the Empress all the rights belonging to me as the head of our family. Everything for the benefit of my son I leave to the Empress as a mother. Everything for the benefit of my son I leave to the Empress as a mother. Everything for the benefit of my son I leave to the Empress as a mother